

BLANCO'S CALL TO ARMS.

MANIFESTO ISSUED TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA YESTERDAY.

THE COURSE OF THE UNITED STATES REVIEWED IN BITTER TERMS, FOLLOWED BY AN HYSTERICAL SUMMONS TO FERSONS LOYAL TO SPAIN.

Havana, April 21, 7.30 p. m.—The "Official Gazette" publishes an extra, containing the following manifesto:

"The General Government of the Island of Cuba to the Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba:

"Without any reason or legal right, without the least offence on our part, and at a time when they have received from us only proofs of friendship, the United States is forcing us into war, just at the moment when quietude began to settle over the country, when production was flourishing, commerce taking courage and peace approaching, with the co-operation of all classes and all parties, under the new institutions granted by the mother country.

"Such a proceeding is without precedent in history. It evidently manifests the bogus politics of the Republic, demonstrating the tricky plans and purposes that have always been nourished against Spain's sovereignty in Cuba, which the enemy has been conspiring to carry out for a century to destroy. Our foes now carry their hypocrisy and falsehood to the extent of demanding immediate peace in a war provoked and sustained by themselves.

"It is our turn to have the honor of defending her, and we will know how to do it with decision and an effort many a time put forth. I count upon you for this with absolute certainty. I believe there is no sacrifice you are not prepared to make in defense of the national territory, whose integrity is sacred to all Spaniards of whatever origin. I am sure that every one in whose veins runs Spanish blood will respond readily to the call which in these solemn moments I address to all, and that all will group themselves around me to contribute as much as they can to repel a foreign invasion without allowing dangers, sufferings or privations to weaken the heart of courage.

"To arms then, fellow-countrymen, to arms! There will be a place for all in the fight. Let all co-operate and contribute with the same firmness and enthusiasm to fight the eternal enemy of the Spanish name, emulating the exploits of our ancestors, who always exalted high their country's fame and honor.

"To arms! Cry a thousand times 'Viva España! Viva el Rey Alfonso XIII! Viva la Reina Regente! Viva Cuba always Spanish! Our Governor-General, RAMON BLANCO.'"

Havana, April 21, 1898.

HAVANA PRESS DEFIANT.

SCORNFUL OPINIONS OF THE MILITARY ABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Havana, April 21.—"La Lucha" this afternoon publishes a sarcastic article with reference to the United States' ultimatum to Spain, in the course of which it says:

"McKinkley's unexpected order putting us out was sudden, that we had no time to take even the furniture out of our house, and we have decided to reveal ourselves against his command and to reject him for lack of competence. We will repel by force if force is used in putting us out of our own house, and too, we command all tenants in the same case as ours to use all means of defense, and not to obey such an order, if they are unprepared and all means to oppose it being good and justified.

"The 'Commercio' to-day prints a patriotic article, in which it says:

"The hour has come at last to unveil the situation. Every Spaniard is in his place, awaiting orders. The newspapers should remember Spain's history, trusting to the victory over American injustice. The public spirit here is quiet, though the opposite is published there (in the United States), where the bitter sentiments are increased, and have made us hate the Yankees and anxious to see them crushed.

"The local newspapers ridicule the idea of a blockade of Cuba, asking: 'Where is the patriotism, which does not exist, of the Americans, who have offered \$500,000 bounty for sailors?' The 'Diario de la Marina' in its editorial this morning praises the Spaniards of Mexico, who are said to have raised by subscription about \$1,000,000 for Cuban relief. The same paper says:

"There is no fear of a scarcity of provisions in case of war, owing to the measures adopted by the Government and to the patriotic attitude of the Spaniards of Mexico.

"The 'Union Constitucional' refers in high terms to the stand taken by Spain, saying: 'She does not need sixty hours, not even one hour, to return the Americans' insulting challenge.'

"Referring to the ultimatum of the United States, the 'Union Constitucional' adds: 'The disappointment of the seventy millions of people will be great when they come out of the fight with the people over whose possessions the sun has never set.'

INCREASING THE MARINE BATTALION. COLONEL HUNTINGTON TO TAKE SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN SOUTH—A BIG CROWD OF APPLICANTS FOR ENLISTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT.

Colonel Huntington, of the Marine Corps, yesterday received orders from Colonel Heywood to increase the battalion marines which is being organized as the first battalion of invasion to seven hundred and fifty men. Details of marines from Washington, League Island and the East are constantly arriving at the barracks, and it is expected that by to-day the full quota will be on hand. The cruiser will have a thorough overhauling, and the battery will come to the yard to-day, and the battalion is expected to sail to-morrow.

There was a steady rush of men desirous of enlisting over the cable ferry and up the Vermont's gangway yesterday, and a goodly number were accepted. The offices of the labor bureau, in the general storekeeper's building, were also crowded with applicants for employment as shipbuilders, painters, machinists and carpenters. The usual routine was followed, and a lot of blanks were filled out. Most of the men were from places outside of New-York and Brooklyn.

The San Francisco is slated to go into the stone drydock to-day, the Niagara having been floated out. The cruiser will have a thorough overhauling, and the battery will come to the yard to-day, and the battalion is expected to sail to-morrow.

Another yacht, the Thekla, recently purchased for addition to the auxiliary fleet, arrived at the yard yesterday, and it is expected that some of those negotiated for yesterday will be in the hands of the Government by to-morrow afternoon.

A consignment of chronometers, brought from Germany by the Grace, for use on the auxiliary fleet, is in port, and they are expected at the yard to-day.

No decision has been reached as to the final disposition of the guns of the Maine, which were brought to port on Wednesday by the Comal, but it is believed that they will be used for the armament of some of the American Line boats which have been chartered by the Department.

RESERVES ORDERED TO THE LEHIGH. Boston, April 21.—Telegraphic orders were received this forenoon by Captain Weeks, of the Naval Brigade, to man the monitor Lehigh at Philadelphia, and bring her to this port for the defence of Boston Harbor. These orders have been expected for weeks, and everything has been in readiness for the transfer of the vessel. In addition to the detail of officers and crew from the Naval Brigade, nineteen firemen and coal-passers will accompany the detachment.

TWO MORE DETACHMENTS.

NAVAL AUXILIARY BOARD UNDERGOES FURTHER CHANGES.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER REEDER AND ENGINEER DANFORTH RECEIVE NEW APPOINTMENTS—WORK OF INSPECTION INCREASED—THE PURCHASE OF THE YACHTS VERGANA AND ALLEEN RECOMMENDED.

The Naval Auxiliary Board underwent further change in its make-up yesterday. Lieutenant-Commander Reeder, formerly of the schooner St. Mary's, was appointed detached and assigned to the command of the fourth division of the mosquito fleet under Commander Horace Elmer, who has been formally assigned by order of the Navy Department to take command of the eight divisions comprising the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Engineer Danforth was also detached. In order to go forward with the work required, Captain Rogers asked the Navy Department to assign Lieutenant-Commander Patch, supervisor of the harbor, to succeed the Board meets, to duty as a member of the Board.

Passed Assistant Engineer Danforth, who has been on duty for a fortnight as a member of the Board, has been assigned to the Menoquin court-martial at the Navy Yard. He said yesterday before concluding his work: 'The membership of the Board is being reduced and the work is increasing. We shall be busy for some time inspecting yachts, and there will have to be some one assigned to the duty. Every vessel offered for sale must be inspected. But it is unsatisfactory to spend our time in looking over a vessel and then to find that the owners will not take a reasonable price for her. Some yacht owners, I must say, are patriotic, but others are trying to get money out of the Government for vessels which are not worth what they ask for them.'

In regard to the same matter another member of the Board said that for the yacht Hawatha the Fleischmann estate wanted \$15,000, when it was reported that she was built for \$9,000, and for the tuna the price wanted was \$100,000, which was much more than she cost.

The Board yesterday recommended the purchase of the yacht Vergana, 145 feet in length, 13 feet beam and 6.5 feet deep, owned by Frederick H. Benedict, and the Alleen, 135 feet in length, 20 feet beam and 8.3 feet deep, owned by Richard Stevens. Inspections were made yesterday of seven yachts in the Erie Basin. They are the Huntress, 109 feet long, 18 feet beam and 6.2 feet deep, owned by Jacob Impson, of Buffalo.

Stranger, 123 feet long, 22 feet beam and 11.6 feet deep, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis. Comanche, 122 feet long, 28 feet beam and 12.7 feet deep, owned by H. M. Hanna. Also the yacht Pelican, 145 feet in length, 13 feet beam and 6.5 feet deep, owned by J. J. Albright. Also the yacht Pelican, 145 feet in length, 13 feet beam and 6.5 feet deep, owned by J. J. Albright. Also the yacht Pelican, 145 feet in length, 13 feet beam and 6.5 feet deep, owned by J. J. Albright.

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HAVANA PREPARES FOR WAR.

BLANCO AND HIS ADVISERS DISPLAY UNWONTED ACTIVITY.

COMPULSORY ACCEPTANCE OF PAPER MONEY ORDERED—REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION IN A THEATRE—INSURGENTS REFUSE TO TREAT FOR PEACE.

Havana, April 21, 10 a. m.—The weather is fine and warm this morning, and quiet prevails here.

At a meeting yesterday of the directors of the Spanish Bank it was agreed to declare compulsory acceptance of paper money at its value on the day of presentation, estates to receive it at the previous day's value.

Secretary Montero has called a meeting of the merchants and bankers to discuss the financial situation. They have already agreed to help the Government.

The volunteers were drilling as usual on the Prado last night, and the Albuira Theatre was crowded when the news that the United States had sent an ultimatum to Spain was made public. The announcement was greeted with enthusiasm by the public, and the audience in the theatre called upon the orchestra to play the "Cádiz March," which they accompanied by singing a stirring chorus. In the midst of the enthusiasm one of the actors brought a Spanish flag on the stage, which caused another patriotic outburst and enthusiastic cheers for Spain and Spanish Cuba, accompanied by bellicose demonstrations against the United States, a climax being reached with the audience loudly calling for war.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS CONTINUE, AND THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL IS HOLDING DAILY CONFERENCES AT THE PALACE WITH THE SPANISH GENERALS AND WITH ADMIRAL MONTERO, THE COMMANDER OF THE SPANISH NAVAL FORCES IN THESE WATERS. ALL THE MEETINGS ARE PRIVATE, AND NOTHING IS ALLOWED TO BE KNOWN CONCERNING THE CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT. IN FACT, THE SPANISH OFFICIALS EVEN DECLINE TO ADMIT OR DENY ANY OF THE PUBLISHED STATEMENTS.

The Spaniards say patriotic demonstrations are being made in all the interior towns, as well as in the insurgent camps. It is added that white flags have been hoisted in the vicinity of such camps by relatives of the insurgents who have been carrying food and presents to the men in the field.

It is currently reported here that the insurgents have declined to confer with the delegation of the Colonial Government which was sent to treat with them for peace on the basis of a broader form of autonomy. The insurgents will only accept the Spanish generals as mediators.

Secretary Ayuntamiento recently proposed that the Mayor be authorized to withdraw the contributions of certain employes who had subscribed to the fund for the Spanish Navy on account of the existing distressed situation, with the understanding that the funds be returned when the salaries of these employes should have been paid. The Mayor, the Marquis de Estaban, acceded to the proposition, but the employes, a majority of whom are Cubans, refused to accept the money, not thinking it patriotic in the circumstances to take away from the fund necessary for Spain to defend Cuba.

HAVANA'S MAYOR WANTED TO RESIGN. At yesterday's session of the Municipal Council the Mayor signified his intention of resigning. The Aldermen, astounded, said that such an action was not opportune, neither was it patriotic in the circumstances, whereupon the Mayor reconsidered his decision.

At the same session of the Council it was decided that services should be held in the Cathedral to-day and to-morrow, and that prayers should be offered for the victory of the Spanish arms and for the return of peace.

The Spanish steamer Maria Herrera abandoned her scheduled trip to Porto Rico, for which place she was to start yesterday, and will sail for Mexico with the family of her builder, Señor Blanco Herrera, the prominent Reformist. The Government has accepted the proposal of Nicholas Tamin & Co., an American concern, to arrange for a supply of water from Palta and Colon. The contract will be signed immediately. It is looked upon as a good business arrangement.

The Spanish steamer Vivara arrived here yesterday, and the English steamer Lucifant arrived here to-day.

ORDERS IN CASE OF ATTACK. P. m.—Orders of a secret nature have been formulated, and will be made public in the event of an attack being made upon Havana.

A newspaper correspondent at San Antonio de las Vegas writes that the insurgents there want the country people to go back to their work, so that they may not be interrupted by later raids, and that they should plant and collect taxes imposed for the selling of produce in villages.

The Norwegian steamer Condor sailed this morning for Cienfuegos. Owing to the existing circumstances the steamer Catalina, which was to have sailed on April 25, will leave two days earlier.

At yesterday's meeting of the Colonial Cabinet it was decided, on motion of Señor Govia, to prosecute all professors of the University, Institutes and professional schools who have abandoned or shall abandon their places, or have left or shall leave the island without permits. Captain-General Blanco since morning has, contrary to his usual habit, constantly worn his campaign uniform.

Arrangements are being made for a great patriotic demonstration to take place this evening. A parade is being organized, in which the volunteers, firemen and members of all social classes will take part. There will be a number of bands in the procession, and the marchers will carry torches.

Perfect adherence to the Government's attitude is shown by the people of all classes here, and all express their willingness to fight to the last against the enemies of Spanish sovereignty.

MORE TROOPS MOVING SOUTH. CAVALRY AND INFANTRY ON THE WAY TO GUATEMALA—RETURN OF MOUNTED MEN TO QUEL INDIAN UPRISING DENIED. St. Louis, April 21.—The largest detachment of United States troops to pass through the city since the recent order moving all Federal soldiers to the front was issued was that consisting of the 1st and 2d Cavalry, which arrived to-day in five trains over the Missouri Pacific from Fort Riley.

Colonel Abraham K. Arnold was in command of the 1st Cavalry. There were 210 men, including officers. Colonel George G. Hunt is in command of the 2d, with Troops E and K, on the way from Fort Wingate, New-Mexico. At all points along the route of the troops they received ovations. Flowers were distributed in great profusion among the officers and men at nearly every stopping place. The detachment went by the Illinois Central to Chickamauga.

TWELFTH INFANTRY IN CHICAGO. Chicago, April 21.—The 12th Infantry, consisting of 220 enlisted men and thirty officers, from Fort Niagara, Nebraska, arrived here on time on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The trains were at once transferred to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois tracks. No demonstration greeted the infantrymen here as they passed southward. Most of the soldiers were asleep, and their rest was not permitted to be disturbed. The trains will be transferred to the Louisville and Nashville road, by which they will proceed to New Orleans.

San Francisco, April 21.—Special orders have been issued from Army headquarters announcing the following changes: General Merriam has assumed temporary command of the Department of California; Dr. Moseley from Beulah, barracks, in the absence of Dr. Gandy, will be surgeon at Fort Mason; Captain John Field will be assistant-general in the absence of Colonel Moore; Captain Baldwin will be chief commissary in the absence of Colonel Egan, and Captain H. H. Thompson will be chief commissary in the absence of Colonel Babcock.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 21.—When the train bearing the United States troops on the way to Chickamauga arrived at the depot here the men were greeted by fully five thousand persons, who exhausted themselves in cheering the soldier boys. All along the line similar ovations were tendered to them, and in several places bands were at the stations to receive them.

WEDDING GATES.

FOR THE WEDDING OF THE DAUGHTER OF THE GOVERNOR.

MAURA ARRIVED AT THE DEPOT HERE THE MEN WERE GREETED BY FULLY FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS, WHO EXHAUSTED THEMSELVES IN CHEERING THE SOLDIER BOYS. ALL ALONG THE LINE SIMILAR OVATIONS WERE TENDERED TO THEM, AND IN SEVERAL PLACES BANDS WERE AT THE STATIONS TO RECEIVE THEM.

THE SIXTEENTH READY TO START. Portland, Ore., April 21.—The Oregon Navigation and Transportation Company has sent a train to Spokane in which to transport the 16th Infantry to its station in the State. The main body of the regiment, consisting of 420 men and fourteen officers, under command of Colonel Theaker, starts from Spokane to-day and goes by way of Huntington.

At Nampa, Idaho, one company from Boise Barracks, consisting of fifty-eight men and four officers, will join the regiment.

Wichita, Kan., April 21.—The 1st Cavalry, en route from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to Chickamauga, passed through this city this afternoon. Lieutenant Colonel Theaker, who is in command of the regiment, pronounced as untrue the rumor that a troop had been sent back to suppress an Indian uprising near Fort Sill. The regiment is en route to Fort Sill, L. T., to "The Beacon" says.

"Rumor of an Indian uprising near Fort Sill by General and his Apache band caused the return of one troop of cavalry which had reached Chickamauga on its way to New Mexico. The rumor was untrue, and the troops were sent back to their posts. The rumor was spread among themselves, and trouble is feared."

BALDASANO SAILS TO-MORROW. THE SPANISH CONSUL-GENERAL LEAVES THE SECRETARY OF THE CONSULATE WITH THE FRENCH CONSUL-GENERAL.

As announced exclusively in yesterday's Tribune, the Spanish Consul-General in this city was closed at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and will not be reopened until diplomatic relations are once more established between the United States and Spain. Señor Baldasano, the Consul-General, has engaged passage on the North German Lloyd steamer Werra, and will sail to-morrow for Madrid. He will from there proceed direct to London. He will be accompanied by his secretary, Señor Saurez, and by the French Consul-General, Edmond Bruwaert, in looking after the interests of Spanish citizens still remaining in New-York.

Although the Spanish Consulate at No. 4 Stone-street was officially closed, Señor Baldasano and his staff were at the office yesterday, busy engaged in packing up the consulate's documents belonging to the consulate. The entire proceedings were carried on in a way that showed the actual personal sorrow of the consulate officials in leaving this city. They had all along maintained that there would be no war, and even yesterday they could hardly believe that the situation was so grave. They all seemed to grasp at straws, and last night, as the last wagonload of documents was being packed up, one of the vice-consuls said: 'We are going away, but I do not think it is for long, as all will be soon settled and then the two countries will be at peace again.'

Prior to the removing of the papers of the consulate to that of the French Government, certain preliminaries were necessary. The first thing on the programme was the call of Señor Saurez, No. 25 on Consul-General Bruwaert, who has resided here for the last forty-two years. This visit was made early yesterday morning. The two men remained in consultation for several hours, and then Señor Baldasano returned to his office and there superintended the packing of the papers. Just before noon Consul-General Bruwaert called at the Spanish Consulate to return the visit of Señor Baldasano, and as a result of the visit he had a short time and then returned to his office.

As he left Señor Baldasano's office he stated that he was the responsibility of acting for the Spanish Government here, but that his whole duty would consist in looking after the interests of Spanish citizens still remaining in New-York. He also said that Señor Saurez had been detailed to remain here and assist him in the work. Many Spanish citizens called on Señor Baldasano yesterday morning to bid him farewell.

The last official act of the Spanish Consul-General here was his visit to the French Consul-General. He had not attended to any other business up to that time, and expected that he would have no other business to attend to. He left his office at noon a representative of the shipping firm of Miller, Hull & Knox entered the consulate, which sailed yesterday afternoon for Porto Rico. Señor Baldasano seemed to realize that this was his last day in the consulate, and he was taking with him his office and his family, several members of which have for some time been residing here. He will sail with the family to-morrow. He said that under no circumstances would he leave his office, and five ladies and gentlemen, who were his family, were with him, and that he was only going out of respect to his father, who as a public official of his country, was bound to leave his land.

FRENCHMEN GIVE AID TO SPAIN. SUBSCRIPTION LISTS OPENED AND MEET WITH PROMPT SUPPORT—\$50,000 RAISED. Paris, April 21.—A national subscription has been opened here in behalf of the Spanish Government, and is meeting with prompt and effective support.

As this dispatch is sent the sum of \$10,000 has already been received in subscriptions at the Spanish Embassy.

The "Temps" this afternoon is much exercised over the Anglo-American relations, and asks if Great Britain is going to separate herself from the rest of Europe in order to contract an alliance with the United States.

HOMING PIGEONS AS MESSENGERS. THE SERVICE HAS NOT ENOUGH BIRDS, AND MORE ARE NEEDED FOR USE ON DISPATCH BOATS AND OTHER VESSELS AT SEA. Superintendent Howard Carter, of the United States Naval Homing Pigeon Service, of the Navy Yard, is organizing a company of homing pigeon fowls, who will be trained and will give their services, together with their pigeons, to transmit dispatches from patrol boats, cruisers and battleships. Mr. Carter said that the present number of pigeons under his control is not sufficient for all the patrol boats, as hundreds of birds will be required on patrol boats on duty off the coast watching for the approach of any hostile fleet. In such a case, dozens of pigeons with dispatches will be liberated, informing the Navy Department of the location of the fleet, and the fleet can, in that way, be informed of the location of the fleet, and that enough ships to defeat the enemy can be mobilized.

"Suppose," he said, "that an enemy is sighted by a patrol boat 150 miles from port, pigeons will be liberated with duplicate and triplicate messages, reaching their respective fleets in three and a half hours, thus warning the Department eight hours before the enemy's arrival, and five hours before the arrival of the fastest dispatch boat. This system of carrying dispatches from the sea is a severe test, and requires special training, unlike that practiced over land only."

The owners of the pigeons will receive a compensation, not yet determined, for the use of their birds under their individual training. This will require training those birds over water, and along the coast, so that they will be able to recognize the landmarks when liberated at sea. The experience of Mr. Carter, who is an expert on flying homing pigeons, will be of great value as superintendent of this service. He requests all owners of first-class homing pigeons who wish to serve the United States to write to him at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and their names will be enrolled.

J. H. Thompson, of West Hingham, Staten Island, has offered the Government his carrier pigeons to be used on board war vessels to carry messages to the shore. Other members of the Staten Island Flying Club have also agreed to lend their birds to the Government without charge. The pigeons of the Staten Island Flying Club have been thoroughly trained, and are competent to carry messages hundreds of miles. They have been tried on numerous occasions, and have all made good runs for long distances.

THE PRINCETON HAS STEAM UP. Camden, N. J., April 21.—The guns for the gunboat Princeton are expected to arrive to-morrow. The Princeton is at the Dialogue yard here, where she was built. She has steam up, and her engines have had a severe cold trial. She can sail as soon as the guns are in position and her armament is put aboard.

TO STOP PRIVATEERING.

PRESSURE LIKELY TO BE PUT ON SPAIN BY GREAT POWERS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S AND GERMANY'S INTERESTS—NEGOTIATIONS THAT MAY BE FOLLOWED BY SOMETHING STRONGER—THE PARIS AGREEMENT.

Washington, April 21.—There are strong indications that if the Spanish Government persists in the present announced policy of commissioning privateers to prey on commerce, effective influences will be brought to bear upon her by several of the great commercial Powers, particularly Great Britain and Germany, to stop this privateering or to make it practically ineffective and harmless. The action of the United States Government in declaring that it would not resort to privateering has been received with great satisfaction in the foreign embassies and legations here. Negotiations along this line had been pending here for some time, and are now shifted to Madrid, where the British chargé d'affaires is making strong representations to Sagasta to prevent privateering.

Whether this will be conceded by Spain is doubtful, as her chief reliance for prolonging the war is through commissioning privateers to the war is through commissioning privateers to harass American merchant ships or neutral ships carrying American goods. But it has developed that this course by Spain, while nominally directed against the United States, would operate much more injuriously against the shipping of Great Britain, Germany and the other commercial Powers, as the bulk of commerce to and from this country is carried in foreign ships. British ships, it is estimated, carry 80 per cent of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, while German and French merchant ships also handle considerable portions of the trade. This has given these Powers a material interest against privateering, which would subject to search and seizure any of their ships carrying American goods. These interests are so great that it is regarded as certain in the best-posted diplomatic quarters that if Spain does not relinquish privateering voluntarily, she will practise it at her peril, as against Great Britain, Germany and possibly some other Powers.

It is understood that the British Government has not determined upon its final line of action, except that British merchant ships shall be protected at any hazard, even if British warships are called upon to establish a protective patrol across the Atlantic. It is thought to be probable, however, that no defensive step of this character will be taken until an actual search or seizure of a British or German merchantman by a Spanish privateer has occurred, in which case it is expected that the Spanish Government will be held accountable, and exact limitations placed upon her privateering. So far as France is concerned, her commercial interests are against privateering, but her sentiments are toward allowing Spain to prosecute about the only effective means of warfare at her disposal. Russia, Austria, Italy and nearly all the nations of Europe and South America, some forty in number, are signers of the Treaty of Paris against privateering, but this binds them alone, and does not require them to exert influence on Spain to stop this mode of warfare. It is the direct commercial interest of Great Britain and Germany which leads them to limit or put an end to this policy.

The action of the United States is received with great favor, aside from its bearing on the approaching conflict, as it is said to give American adherence for the future to the abolition of privateering, although this country has refused that adherence in the last forty-two years. The present action, while not accompanied by any formal signing of the Treaty of Paris, is accepted by the foreign establishments here, and is so made known to foreign governments, and is so made known to the United States to the principles of that treaty.

The first article of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 is in these words: "Privateering is and remains abolished." The original parties to the declaration were Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia and Turkey. Other countries followed later in accepting it, the United States and Spain being the last to do so. The United States now accedes, leaving Spain alone in a resort to privateering. It is one of the terms of the declarations that the nations which accede to it will enter into no treaty on any of the subjects it embraces with any nation not a party to it which does not adopt the four points of the declaration.

Proposals were made to the United States to accede to the declaration, but Mr. Marcy, then Secretary of State, declined to sign. The United States, he held, was at a disadvantage with Powers maintaining large navies, and against his extended coast, he pointed out, also placed it at a disadvantage. Since then, however, in the Mexican War and the Civil War, the United States did not resort to privateers, although Congress authorized the use of privateers in the Civil War.

EFFECT ON THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. DECLINES IN AMERICAN SECURITIES AND SPANISH FOURDS CONTINUE. London, April 21.—American securities opened steady and afterward improved on the announcement that there would be no change in the Bank of England's rate of discount. Spanish fours opened at 33, advanced to 33½, but later receded to 32½. Yesterday's closing price was 33½.

Money is plentiful but firm. The statement, cabled here that the United States Treasury had decided to issue the war loan through the postoffice of the United States is exercising a good effect upon the depression and stagnation of the Stock Exchange, though this state of affairs is expected to continue until the actual commencement of hostilities, when more briskness is anticipated. Several American securities indicated improvement to-day. Louisville and Nashville shares were the firmest, as the road was expected to benefit by the transportation of troops.

Spanish fours closed at 32, a net loss of 1½ from yesterday's official closing price. On the street, after the closing of the Stock Exchange, American securities declined. Canadian Pacific, St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville led the downward movement. Spanish fours on the street were quoted at 31½.

Paris, April 21.—The stock market opened in an excited condition to-day. The slump in Spanish fours weakened the list. Afterward Spanish fours were calmer. Spanish fours partly covered, attended by all-round repurchases. While the market was fairly maintained until the close. After the close of the market there was a fresh reaction, prices being quoted at 101 francs 32 centimes, and Spanish fours at 32½.